

**Appendix D -
Report of Cultural Resources Records Search for
Downtown Specific Plan, City of Huntington Beach,
January 30, 2009**

Prepared by:
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REPORT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH FOR DOWNTOWN SPECIFIC PLAN,
CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Cheryle Hodge of Hodge and Associates, personnel from Archaeological Resource Management Corporation (ARMC) conducted a cultural resources records search for the Downtown Specific Plan of the City of Huntington Beach. The assessment consisted of a records and literature search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, followed by archival research at ARMC using in-house files and documents supplied by the City of Huntington Beach.

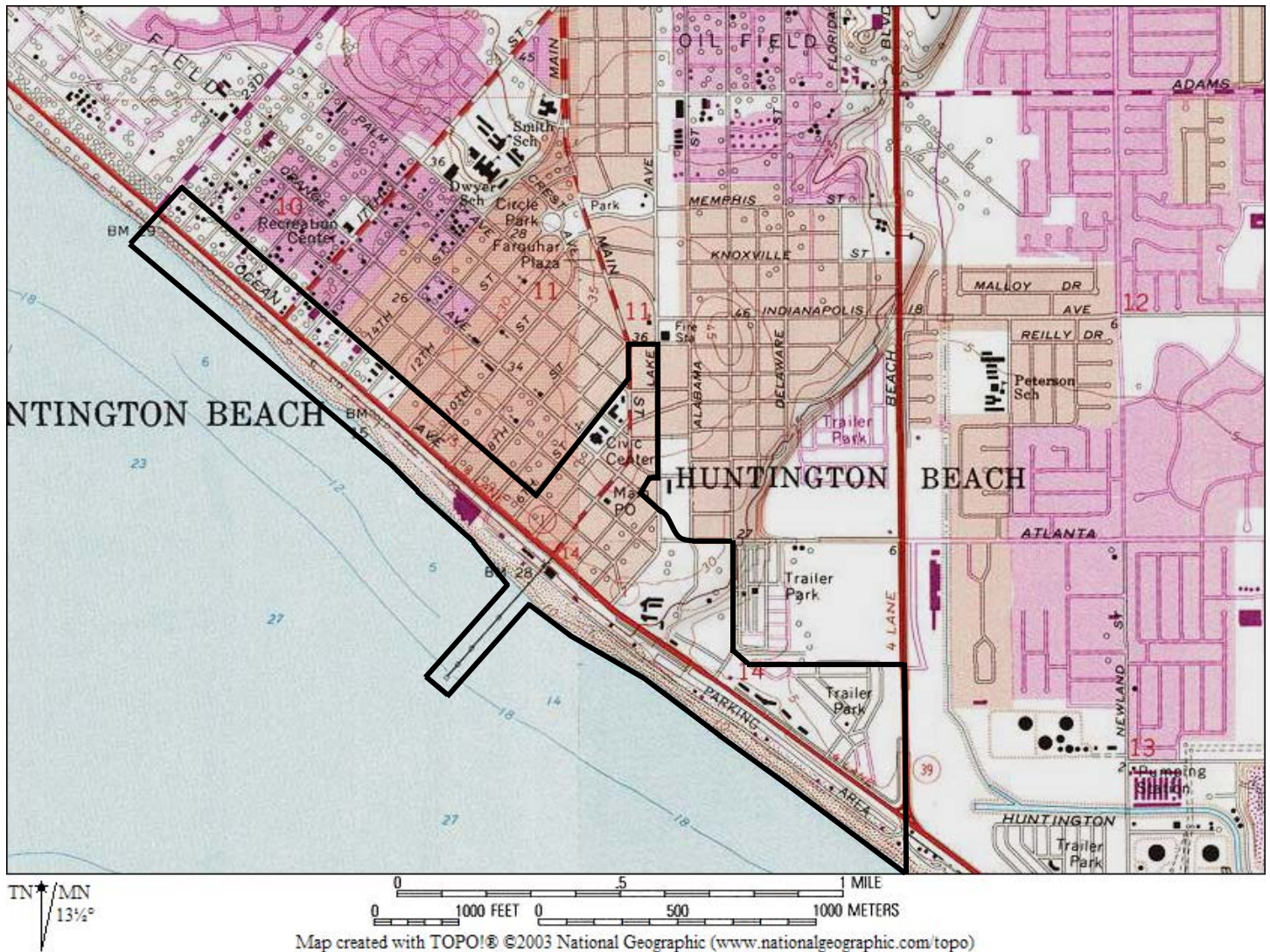
The author, a certified member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), conducted the investigation. She has over 30 years of experience in southern California archaeology. The records search at SCCIC took place on January 21, 2009. The author used a one-quarter mile radius for carrying out the research.

The results from the SCCIC and in-house research were that two prehistoric sites (CA-ORA-149 and CA-ORA-276) and one recorded historic site (CA-ORA-1654H) have been recorded within the boundaries of the Downtown Specific Plan. All three of these recorded sites have been destroyed, so no impacts to them are predicted. Four significant historic resources are located within the project boundaries; Huntington Beach Municipal Pier (30-157755), the Helme House Furnishing Company (30-157483), and Helme-Worthy Store and Residence (30-157448) are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP Code 1S). A fourth property, Garner House (30-157762), is listed as NRHP eligible, Code 2S. These four historic resources are also listed on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). In addition 29 Local Landmarks occur within the Downtown Specific Plan boundaries. None of these significant cultural resources is predicted to be impacted by the proposed Downtown Specific Plan. In the event that an inadvertent impact should occur, the City of Huntington Beach will implement appropriate mitigation measures under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

The project is located within the downtown area of the City of Huntington Beach, Orange County, California. The Downtown Specific Plan Area (SPA) overlaps two USGS topographic maps, Seal Beach and Newport Beach. On the Seal Beach quadrangle the SPA occupies portions of Townships 5 and 6 South, Range 11W, and Sections 11 and 14. On the Newport Beach quadrangle the project area occupies a portion of Township 6S, Range 11W, and Section 11 (Figure 1).

The Downtown Specific Plan boundaries enclose approximately 336 acres. The plan boundaries extend from the intersection of Goldenwest Street with Pacific Coast Highway and curve along the coastline, including the Huntington Beach Municipal Pier, down to Beach Boulevard. The eastern boundary follows Pacific View Avenue from Beach Boulevard to 1st Street where the boundary curves around the traditional downtown up to Palm Avenue and down along 6th street. From 6th Street to Goldenwest Street, parcels located within the first block adjacent to Pacific Coast Highway are included in the Downtown Specific Plan Area. All boundary lines follow the centerline of the affected street.



Taken from Seal Beach (1965; PR 1981) and Newport Beach (1965; PR 1981) USGS 7.5' Quadrangles.

Figure 1. Project Location: Downtown Specific Plan Boundaries.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) have both proposed syntheses of the local cultural sequence. These summaries continue to be useful in defining the prehistoric period in southern California. The two researchers propose that aboriginal populations remained hunters and gatherers before Spanish contact.

The earliest recognized culture in southern California belongs to the Early Holocene San Dieguito Tradition (Warren 1968), a manifestation of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984).

Defined primarily by its type site, the C.W. Harris Site (CA-SDI-149), typical San Dieguito artifacts include patinated scrapers (side and end types); scraper planes, choppers; crescentics; large leaf-shaped knives (bifaces) and projectile points. Lake Mohave and Silver Lake stemmed and shouldered point types also are found in these early assemblages. Manos and metates (hard seed grinding equipment), may be absent or are sparsely represented in the San Dieguito Tradition. It is usually characterized as a hunting tradition as opposed to the seed-gathering tradition that succeeded it in coastal and interior southern California. Sites are generally found on elevated terraces above permanent water sources and with little or no cultural deposit subsurface. The San Dieguito Tradition has rarely been documented in Orange County. Sites CA-ORA-1449, -1551, and -1553 on Rancho Mission Viejo (Demcak and Van Wormer 2003) are examples of this tradition in Orange County.

The Milling Stone Horizon, or Encinitas Tradition, is the earliest occupation that has been widely documented for Orange County. Highly mobile populations adapted to a littoral, or coastal, environment during this occupation. Small native groups gathered plant foods, including seeds, tubers, and berries, collected shellfish, and hunted small and large game. They used milling stone and muller, more commonly called metate and mano, to grind seeds. Hunting tools included wide, thick, and heavy projectile points. They were presumably utilized as spear points, based on their weights (Fenenga 1953), and launched by atlatls, or wooden spear-throwers. Cog stones and discoidals, wheel-shaped and disc-shaped ceremonial stones respectively, and red argillite beads (Demcak 2007) are diagnostic artifacts, or time-markers, for this earliest known occupation in Orange County.

During the subsequent Intermediate Horizon, or Campbell Tradition, prehistoric populations expanded their resource base to include more hunting and fishing. The mortar and pestle, tools associated with the processing of acorns and other fleshy plant foods, were introduced into the area. Projectile points remained relatively large and heavy.

In the final prehistoric occupation, the Late Horizon Cultures (Shoshonean and Hokan speakers), local economies expanded markedly. Artifact assemblages reveal an increase in the number and types of tools, reflecting population growth and task specialization. Non-utilitarian items, such as beads and ornaments, were also on the increase in the Late Horizon compared to earlier occupations. Local groups continued to rely primarily upon plants, shellfish, and terrestrial game, which they hunted with small, lightweight arrow points and the bow.

Steatite, obsidian, and other non-local lithic resources were traded into the area. Pottery was introduced into Kumeyaay territory in San Diego County and small quantities reached Orange County in the very late prehistoric period. Pestles and portable mortars, especially of the basket-hopper type, and bedrock mortars were utilized locally for acorn processing. Seed grinding continued to be carried out with manos and metates, as well as on bedrock grinding slicks.

Ethnohistory

Ethnographically, the study area was occupied by the Gabrielino, or Tongva people, whose territory was said to extend from Topanga Creek in the north to Aliso Creek in the south, and included all of

the Los Angeles Basin and most of Orange County, including what is now Huntington Beach (Bean and Smith 1978). Relatively little is known about the culture of the Gabrielino, although they were thought to be one of the wealthiest and most powerful groups south of the Tehachapi (Kroeber 1925). As of 1900, however, due to disease and assimilation, there were relatively few remaining Gabrielino.

The Gabrielino derived their name from their affiliation with the Mission San Gabriel. This nominal assignment, imposed by the European missionaries, encompassed a number of loosely affiliated, politically autonomous bands. Linguistically, they were Takic speakers, of the greater Uto-Aztecan stock, connecting them with peoples occupying eastern California and the Great Basin.

The Gabrielino subsistence base was very broad. These Native people exploited a number of biotic communities ranging from open coast to interior foothills within their territory. Prehistorically, they were thought to occupy villages situated either in flat fertile valleys adjacent to permanent watercourses, or in sheltered coastal areas (Bean and Smith 1978:540). According to Bean and Smith (1978), these villages were occupied permanently, and were surrounded by special satellite camps for the seasonal procurement of resources and by special activity areas. Although little is known about the social and political organization of the Gabrielino, the villages were reported to be "...politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages which periodically fragmented into smaller units for the purpose of resource procurement forays (Bean and Smith 1978:543-4).

The material culture of the Gabrielino was marked by a highly developed craftsmanship. Even the most utilitarian objects were endowed with aesthetic appeal. They are probably best known for their widespread use of steatite for a variety of items ranging from carved effigies, pipes and ornaments to cooking utensils. Other items of their material culture included ornaments made of shell and bone, basketry, cordage, shell fishhooks, flaked stone arrow-points and knives, and plant processing tools such as manos and metates, mortars and pestles (Bean and Smith 1978).

Although their numbers have been reduced in the historic period, the Gabrielino maintain an active group identity. The Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council meets monthly with its members to inform the community of events important to their cultural heritage. Other active Gabrielino organizations include the Ti At Society, the Gabrielino/Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, and the Coastal Diegueño-Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians.

Historical Overview

The arrival of the Portolá Expedition in 1769 marked the first efforts at extending Spanish control into Alta California through the establishment of Catholic missions. This move by the Spanish King Carlos III was intended to protect Pacific Coast shipping against Russian or English occupation of the area. Beginning in San Diego, the padres surveyed the lands as far north as Monterey Bay and secured them for the Spanish Crown. Mission sites were selected on the way north by Fathers Crespi and Gomez (Hallan-Gibson 1986).

The Portolá party arrived in Orange County on July 22, 1769, at a site in Cristianitos Canyon where two sick children were baptized by the fathers. The following day the travelers camped near the Mission Vieja site (CA-ORA-29) at the mouth of Gobernadora Canyon. The next day the expedition

continued northwestward and out of the survey area to the western edge of the Plano Trabuco and camped at the San Francisco Solano campsite at the present location of the Trabuco Adobe. Altogether they stopped at seven campsites (Smith 1965) in what became Orange County.

Missions, presidios, and pueblos were established by the Franciscan fathers, and in 1775, the Mission San Juan Capistrano was begun. Within days, however, a Native American uprising at the mission in San Diego forced the fathers to abandon the local mission, hastily bury its bells, and with the soldiers hurry southward to assist their fellow priests. The fathers returned the following year to re-establish the mission at a different site. There on November 1, 1776, the mission was officially founded. On October 4, 1778, the mission was removed to its present location closer to the Arroyo Trabuco, a dependable water source (Hallan-Gibson 1986). Substantially expanded in 1784, the mission continues in use and is believed to be the oldest building extant in California, according to Friis (1965).

The Native inhabitants were brought under the control of the mission. They were converted to Catholicism and provided the mission with a large labor pool. The padres taught them the necessary skills to grow crops, tend cattle, and to produce wine, pottery and other crafts. The missions intended to prepare them to look after their own lands which were held in trust for them. Spanish legislators called for the dissolution of the missions and the turning over of mission lands to the natives as early as 1813. However, it was not until the Mexican Period that secularization was begun.

At the end of the Mexican Revolution, mission lands were seized and turned over to Mexican citizens of the Catholic faith and of good character. The Mission San Juan Capistrano was the first mission to be secularized in 1834. A pueblo for Native Americans was set up at Mission San Juan Capistrano, but, after years of mismanagement, failed (Dixon 1988; Hallan-Gibson 1986). A town was instead chartered and land became available to petitioners, including the Natives. Eventually, the town itself failed, and the mission was sold by Governor Pio Pico to his brother-in-law John Forster and James McKinley, a trader (Hallan-Gibson 1986). Forster maintained his residence at the mission until his claim to the property was denied (Muñoz 1980).

A series of land grants, or grazing rights, was issued by the Spanish Crown. The land between the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers was given to Manuel Nieto in 1784. Called "La Zanja", this was the first land grant in Orange County. A division of this large parcel took place in 1834 resulting in the granting of Rancho Las Bolsas to the widow of one of Nieto's heirs. This smaller parcel included what is now Huntington Beach. Rancho Las Bolsas later became part of Abel Stearns' ranch holdings (Milkovich 1986). The second Spanish land grant in Orange County, called "Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana", went to Juan Grijalva and Jose Yorba, his son-in-law. The grant was confirmed in 1810 to Yorba and Grijalva's grandson (Hallan-Gibson 1986). There followed a period of growth and development as rancheros built adobe homes, ran large herds of cattle and sheep, engaged in foreign trade, and dabbled in politics.

California was drawn into the Mexican-American War in 1846, and Governor Pico fled the oncoming American Army. His son-in-law John Forster, an American sympathizer, tipped off the Union soldiers marching through Orange County that a large contingent of enemy soldiers was on its way. This may have saved their force from defeat by 600 Mexicans (Hallan-Gibson 1986). After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war in 1848 and California entered the Union, the land claims of the

rancheros were scheduled to be upheld, but subsequent laws required the land owners to prove their claims, requiring considerable time and expense. Most of the land claims in Orange County were eventually confirmed by the courts.

In the American Period, life on the ranchos continued much as before although squatters, rustlers, and mounting debts grew troublesome. Large landholdings were increasingly broken up; towns and settlements grew in number. Mission San Juan Capistrano was returned to the Catholic Church in 1865 when the U.S. Government denied Forster's claim to the property. Forster took his family and moved southward to Rancho Santa Margarita, home of his relatives, the Picos (Hallan-Gibson 1986).

During the 1860s, severe drought, smallpox, and torrential rains alternately took their toll on the large landholders and other settlers in southern California. The cattle market collapsed, land was devalued, and a diversified economy developed. The end of the Civil War brought an impetus to settlement. Land was cheap, and thousands flocked to the Golden West. A real estate boom ensued in the 1880s. The arrival of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Santa Fe Railroad provided transportation for people and products into and out of California. Sheep ranching became highly profitable due to the scarcity of cotton in the South. Large land grants were partitioned. Development proceeded at a rapid pace through the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Improvements in transportation and communication contributed to the boom. The citrus industry with its associated beekeeping was one of the most successful enterprises in the region.

In the post-World War II period, southern California has been characterized by expanding urbanization, business and industry. The aerospace industry, movie and television industries, automobile manufacturing, and tourism have spurred local growth and continue to attract visitors and potential residents. The last ranchos have been developed or are in the process of being developed.

History of Huntington Beach

Note: This section is based upon accounts by MacLeod and Milkovich (1988), Milkovich (1986), Sherwood (1996), and The City of Huntington Beach (n.d.), unless otherwise attributed.

In 1834 Manuel Nieto's heirs received title to Las Bolsas, one of five ranchos created out of the original Nieto land grant, "La Zanja", between the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. Rancho Las Bolsas, comprising 21 square miles, was awarded to Catarina Ruiz, widow of a Nieto heir. The parcel included what is now Huntington Beach, Westminster, Garden Grove and Fountain Valley (Friis 1965:23). Abel Stearns acquired the Rancho through public auction in 1861 (Baily 1981) and used it for cattle pasturage. Under some financial difficulty and seeking additional investors, Stearns formed the Stearns Ranchos Company in 1867. Except for Huntington Mesa, the Stearns property was marshland. Its willow, sycamore, and blackberry thickets became home to many squatters, including a minister named Isaac Hickey, who lived there and preached the Gospel. Because of Hickey and other revivalist ministers, the area became known as "Gospel Swamp".

Col. Robert J. Northam, Manager of the Stearns Ranchos Company, bought seven parcels on the mesa where he cultivated barley and alfalfa for sale to nearby ranchers. When the cattle industry suffered drought and other setbacks, the Rancho land was further broken up and sold. Farms developed where cattle had grazed. Agriculture was well established in the area by the 1860s, and the 1870s saw the southeastern delta referred to as "Little Egypt" due to its fertility. Crops included

celery, which grew very well on the peat bogs underlying the city; peppers, corn, potatoes, and asparagus were also grown with much success.

The first rail transportation to the Huntington Beach area was provided by the Smeltzer Branch of the Santa Ana-Newport Railroad. It was constructed in 1897 and passed along the coast from Newport Beach to the bluff which was later developed as Huntington Beach. A railroad extension to Westminster was halted some five miles from the coast by nearly impassable peat bogs.

Early historic settlers in the Huntington Beach area discovered large quantities of shell below a prominent bluff and collected it as a supplement to their poultry feed. The area became known as "Shell Beach". In 1901 a group of investors, which included Philip Stanton, John N. Anderson, and S. H. Finley, proposed to develop the top of the bluff at Shell Beach and gave their venture the name of "Pacific City". They lacked the resources to properly carry out their development plan and subsequently sold out in 1902 to a group of Los Angeles business interests which later included Henry E. Huntington. Huntington saw an opportunity to expand his Pacific Electric Railway into coastal Orange County and thereby provide a rail linkage to Long Beach. On July 4, 1904, the first of Huntington's Red Cars rolled into the town whose name was changed to Huntington Beach to honor him.

With the coming of reliable rail transportation to the area, urban development proceeded at a slow but steady pace, and in February of 1909 Huntington Beach was incorporated. The first elected Trustees included Charles W. Warner, David O. Stewart, Matthew E. Helme, Charles M. Howard, and Ed Manning. The first building ordinance was passed in 1911, and formal records of the city's growth date from that period.

The period 1909-1924 saw considerable development in the downtown area, including the building of a commercial district, schools, and a Carnegie library. Other early development included the gift of a City parcel to the Methodist Resort Association (MRA) on which they developed a camp called "Arbamar". The site was used for numerous meetings, including the annual MRA camp meeting, and accommodated other diverse groups, such as the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), and the Socialist Party.

Tourism was an early focus of City developers. When the Huntington Beach Company assumed control over municipal development, planners had a long wooden pier and adjoining pavilion constructed in 1903. It was designed for fishing and strolling. Huntington Beach Municipal Pier, listed on the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historic Resources and dedicated in 1914, has sustained considerable damage from various natural events, including high surf, hurricane, and earthquake. The pier has been extensively rebuilt over the years, most recently in the 1990s.

Around 1914 an *Encyclopedia Americana* salesman purchased a total of 420 lots, located on hillsides and canyons, from the Huntington Beach Company and offered a free lot to purchasers of a Student's Reference set of encyclopedias. These lots were considered unsuitable for housing because of deep gullies but proved to be a veritable goldmine when in 1920 oil was discovered under them. The first well near Goldenwest and Clay Street was a modest one, but the second proved to be a real gusher, producing 2,000 barrels per day. The oil boom necessitated much new construction for the workers

and their families. A tent city grew up on the Methodist Association camp site, small cottages sprang up on tiny 25-foot lots, second floors of commercial buildings were converted to housing rather than storage, and garages and barns were also converted into rental units.

Earlier large homes had been built at the coast proper, but in the 1920s residential development expanded inland between 17th and 23rd streets. Expansion of the oil field adjacent to this development led to drilling within the neighborhood in 1926 and the removal of some 300 affected homes to other locations, some as far away as Fullerton. A third oil strike in 1933 was very influential worldwide in that controlled directional drilling was carried out for the first time. Unlike earlier drilling on the vertical or near-vertical, a well could be approached on a slant in any desired direction. That same year there were 90 working wells. The bobbing pumps became a symbol of the Huntington Beach area for some time and were used as background for films, including "Giant". A final oil strike in 1953 occurred near the old commercial area and resulted in the removal of another, more modest residential area.

Pacific Coast Highway was completed in 1926 and auto transportation provided additional access to the City. Huntington Beach became a popular stop for travelers on their way to Mexico. By the mid-1930s the City had acquired the beach strip from the municipal pier south to Beach Boulevard after its earlier acquisition of the strip from the pier to 9th Street. Although surfing was introduced in 1925 by Duke Kahanamoku, Huntington Beach did not become a popular surfing spot until the 1950s. The first surf shop, "Gordie's Surf Boards", opened its doors in 1953. As the sport developed, surf shops dominated the downtown commercial area, as they continue to do.

Huntington Beach experienced a housing boom in the late 1950s and increased in size from its original 3.57 square miles to 25 square miles. The 1960s saw the development of Huntington Harbour and the arrival of Douglas Aircraft, later expanded to McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Space Systems Center. Currently the Boeing Company, it continues to be a major employer in Huntington Beach.

Residential, commercial, and industrial development has continued to the present day. Numerous housing tracts and other facilities have been built, many of them at the location of old oil fields. Most of the unsightly derricks and other pieces of oil production equipment have now been removed or have been camouflaged by plantings to make them more presentable.

Now in its centennial year, Huntington Beach has gained a reputation over time as a world-class surfing location and has hosted numerous surfing competitions, such as the Ocean Pacific Surfing Championships. The USA Surf Team adopted the City as its official home in 2005. Having been granted three official trademarks from the US Patent and Trademark Office (Weisberg 2008), Huntington Beach confidently bills itself "Surf City USA".

RECORDS SEARCH METHODS AND RESULTS

The author conducted a records and literature search of the files of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on January 21, 2009. She examined the contemporary USGS topographic maps to ascertain which archaeological studies had been carried out within the

Downtown Specific Plan boundaries or within a quarter-mile radius of the boundaries. She also checked the historic maps for evidence of early historic development in the project area.

The research revealed that six archaeological studies have been carried out within or adjacent to the project boundaries on the Seal Beach quadrangle (1965; PR 1981). No prehistoric sites were recorded during these studies. One of the reports (OR 1862) was a historic property survey and evaluation of the Huntington Beach Municipal Pier (Bonner 1988) in which the author recommends nomination of the structure to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Seven archaeological studies have been conducted within or adjacent to the project boundaries on the Newport Beach 7.5' quadrangle (1965; PR 1981). Three archaeological sites have been recorded within or adjacent to the project area. Two are prehistoric sites: CA-ORA-149 and CA-ORA-276. One is a historic site: CA-ORA-1654H.

CA-ORA-149 was recorded initially (McKinney 1964) as a shell and lithic scatter measuring approximately 200 x 100' on oil company land. Observed artifacts included waste flakes (chert, basalt, obsidian, and quartz), a stone knife, a few projectile points, and a slate incised pendant. It was described as a probable Late Period site (Canaliño). A site update (Ahlering 1972) listed its areal extent as 60 x 60 meters (m) and gave a more precise site location. An update by Douglas (1980) expanded the area to 1000 x 100 m of unknown depth and noted various impacts to the site, including the construction of Huntington Street and the Pacific Mobile Home Park. Dillon (1997a) provided another update in which he describes the site as badly disturbed and in which he provided extensive maps and photos of its condition. He gave an estimate of 7,000 square meters (m²) for the area of intact midden. The survey was carried out in connection with the Shea/Vickers PCH and First Street Project (Dillon 1997b).

A final revision of the site survey record for CA-ORA-149 was created by de Barros (2001). The author noted additional disturbance to the site and estimated the area of relatively intact midden as 5,500 square meters. Depths of the deposits were described as 10-30 centimeters (cm) for the shallow deposits and 80 cm for the stratified midden deposits in the southern portion of the site. Additional information regarding the site was furnished by de Barros (2009, pers. comm.). He reported that CA-ORA-149 no longer exists. The site had been subjected to a program of testing (de Barros et al., 2002), data recovery (de Barros et al., 2005), and monitoring during construction for the Pacific Center Project (Huntington Beach Urban Center Project). Human burials were discovered during the monitoring phase and have been re-interred on the site at another location. A confidential reburial appendix is in process (de Barros, 2009, pers. comm.).

The second prehistoric site, CA-ORA-276, was recorded (McKinney 1969) 25 years after it was destroyed. Mrs. Perry Huddle, 911 Huntington Street, Huntington Beach, turned over to McKinney a collection of artifacts which had come from the site; the collection was subsequently donated to the Bowers Museum. Artifacts included a schist slab metate, a sandstone basin metate, a fragmentary pestle, a large basalt mano, and two projectile points. The assemblage suggested an early Millingstone Horizon site.

The historic site, ORA-1654H, was recorded by de Barros (2001) as a historic dump, roughly 200 x 70' in size with an estimated 2-4' thickness. Its contents included glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts,

as well as building debris. Its age was estimated as the 1870s and 1880s through the early 1950s, based on diagnostic artifacts observed in the deposit. The site was tested (de Barros et al., 2002), and data recovery was carried out (de Barros et al., 2005), and archaeological monitoring was conducted during construction of the Pacific City Project (Huntington Beach Urban Center Project). The site no longer exists (de Barros, 2009, pers. comm.).

A review of the listings of the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) revealed that four significant historic resources are located within the project boundaries. They include the following: 1) Huntington Beach Municipal Pier (30-157755), Main Street, 2) Helme House Furnishing Company (30-157483), 513-519 Walnut Avenue; and 3) and Helme-Worthy Store and Residence, 126 6th Street (30-157448). The three properties carry the NHRP Code 1S, separate listing. A fourth property, Garner House (30-157762), 114 Pacific Coast Highway, is listed as NRHP eligible, Code 2S. All four sites are also listed on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR).

No listings for State Historical Landmarks (SHL) or Points of Historical Interest (PHI) could be located within a quarter-mile radius of the project boundaries.

The City of Huntington Beach's General Plan document, Historical and Cultural Resources Element, Table HCR-2, provided a list of Local Landmarks, as of 1991. Some of the landmarks listed in 1991 are no longer extant and have been removed from the list, based upon information provided by the City of Huntington Beach. Of the extant listed landmarks, 24 are located within the Downtown Specific Plan boundaries (Table 1). Where National Register status codes, building designations, and dates in the General Plan listing differed from the official NHRP listing, the official NHRP designation was utilized. Where General Plan listing provided more complete description (eg., architectural type), that information was retained. See Table 3 for NHRP Status Codes and their descriptions.

Table 1. City of Huntington Beach Local Landmarks within Downtown Specific Plan Boundaries.

Address	Name	Date	NHRP Status Code
115 Main	Olson Building	1916	3D
122 Main	Pacific City City Hall	1903	3D
126 Main	Standard Market	1928	3D
205 Main	H. B. News	1904	3D
207 Main	Princess Theatre	1910	3D
525 Main	Main Street Library	1951	
610 Main	Terry's Garage	1933	3D
316 Olive	U.S. Post Office	1936	3B
411 Olive	Dr. Howe Office, H.B. Emergency. Hosp.	1936	3D
114 P.C.H.	Garner House	1905	2S
319 P.C.H.	H.B. Pier	1914	1S
414-416 P.C.H.	H.B. Co. Telephone Exchange		3D
21110 P.C.H.	Waterfront Hilton	1990	
412-414 Walnut	Dr. Shank Commercial	1920s	3B
513-519 Walnut	Helme House Furnishing Co.	1904	1S
310 3rd	House	1885	3S
204 5th	Shank Residence	1908	3B
218-220 5th	City Hall/Jail	1916	3B
311 5th	Zigzag Modern	1933	5S2

317 5th	Craftsman Bungalow	1912	5S2
321 5th	Colonial Revival	1905	7N
126 6th	Helme-Worthy Store/Residence	1880	1S
401 6th	First Baptist Church	1906	7N
111-115 7th	Surfview Apts./Spanish Colonial	1922	5S2
211 9th	Victoria Eastlake	1905	7N

An additional 12 Local Landmarks are located within a quarter-mile radius of the Downtown Specific Plan Boundaries (Table 2). See Table 3 for NHRP codes.

Table 2. City of Huntington Beach Local Landmarks within Quarter-mile Radius of Downtown Specific Plan Boundaries.

Address	Name	Date	NHRP Status Code
301 California	Craftsman House	1910	
801 California	Brown House/Tower	1927	
216 Crest	Mayor McCallen House	1930	5S2
505 Lake	Higgins House	1910	5S2
401/403 7th	Craftsman Apts.	1912	5S2
402 7th	Craftsman Apts.	1917	5S2
428 7th	Neo-Classical House	1905	7N
301 8th	First Church of Christ	1928	5S2
421 8th	Evangeline Hotel/Colonial Inn	1905	3S
321 10th	St. Mary's by the Sea Catholic Church	1923	3S
403 10th	Judge (Charles) Warner House	1907	5S2
420 10th	Women's Club	1900	3S

Table 3. NRHP Status Codes and Their Descriptions.

NHRP Status Code	Description
1S	separate listing
2S	determined eligible as separate listing
3B	appears eligible as a separate listing and as a contributor to a fully documented district
3D	appears eligible as a contributor to a fully documented district
3S	appears eligible for listing as a separate property
5S2	eligible for local listing only – likely to become eligible under Local Ordinance
7N	needs to be re-evaluated

The author examined the historic topographic maps for evidence of early historic development for the project area. Both historic topographic maps for 1896 (Las Bolsas 15'; Santa Ana 15') USGS quadrangle show Rancho Los Bolsas as a place name but no other development in the study area. The Santa Ana 15' (1901) USGS quadrangle shows the Smeltzer Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Beach Boulevard, and an unknown street (possibly Atlanta) intersecting with Beach Boulevard. Las Bolsas 15' (1941) shows Huntington Beach Pier, a dense urban grid (City of Huntington Beach) flanking Highway 101, a massive oil field, and Goldenwest Street in place.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results from the SCCIC and in-house research were that two prehistoric sites (CA-ORA-149 and CA-ORA-276) and one recorded historic site (CA-ORA-1654H) have been recorded within the boundaries of the Downtown Specific Plan. All three of these recorded sites no longer exist, so no impacts to them are predicted. Four significant historic resources are located within the project boundaries. Huntington Beach Municipal Pier (30-157755), the Helme House Furnishing Company (30-157483), and Helme-Worthy Store and Residence (30-177448) are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP Code 1S). A fourth property, Garner House (30-157762), is listed as NRHP eligible, Code 2S. These four historic resources are also listed on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). In addition 24 Local Landmarks occur within the Downtown Specific Plan boundaries. None of these significant cultural resources is predicted to be impacted by the proposed Downtown Specific Plan. In the event that an inadvertent impact should occur, the City of Huntington Beach should implement appropriate mitigation measures under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

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